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PROPRIETOR AND HOLTOR.

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POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE CHYRENMENT IS NOW OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF PORCH, 663 Broadway. MOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway-Jones's PANTOSCOPE. THE WORLD IN MINIATURE-Broadway, corner of

New York, Thursday, November 24, 1853.

The News.

Last evening a congratulatory meeting was held by the national democrats of this city, at Metropolitan Hall, to rejoice over the result of the late election. The meeting was addressed by Commodore Stockton, F. B. Cutting, Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia; General Walbridge, member of Congress for the Third district; and Mr. Henry Foster, of Oneida county, in this State. The meeting was very large, and most enthusiastic. A very full report is given.

To-day the annual Thanksgiving Festival will be celebrated in twenty three of the States of this Union. We give on our first page the substance of the proclamations of the Governors of those States; but it is only in the old Bay State, where the custom originated, that the Executive comes fully up to the mark in this line of literature. Doubtless, this "peculiar institution" will be celebrated this year as usual, and in the good old Paritan style. Whole hecatombs of fat turkeys, and such "small deer," will be impaled upon spits, and innumerable chickens, and things of that sort, will go the way of all fowls. The American eagle is a gallant bird-he has dene our Fourth of July orators good service for the past seventy-eight years; but to-day the American turkey will reign supreme in all-bosoms. Let everything be done in order and in moderation; for the Maine law has yet to be passed.

Our despatches from Washington give the latest and most reliable information from the Capital. It is reported that Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, will be e administration candidate for Speaker of the House. The forthcoming report of the Postmaster General will show that the present rates of postage have not met the outlay owing to the extertionals demands of the railroad companies; but the Department will not recommend any alteration, leaving the whole subject in the hands of Congress. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institute have made arrangements for an attractive series of lectures the ensuing winter. Senator Gwin denies being favorable to the New York Pac'fic Railroad bubble. Our readers are re-Serred to the letters of our corresponden's la another

part of to day's paper.

We have our files of papers and letters by the tober, and from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo to the 21 and 4th of the same mouth. The Hon. Robert C. Schenck, late United States Minister at the court of Brazil, has returned in the Union. The Emperor expressed himself in very flattering terms to Mr. Schenck upon the results of his mission, and at the same time received his successor. Mr. Trousdale, very graciously. Mr. Schenck will immediately proceed to Washington, in order to submit to the government his report relative to the recent treaties concluded with the Argentine Consederation relative to the free navigation of the river de la Plata. The Constituent Congress of the Argentine Confederation was still in session at Santa Fe Buenos Ayres was not represented. The Congress refused to accept the resignation of Urquiza as Provisional Director. It was thought that Urquiza would be elected President upon the 20th of this month-the day fixed for that important election. The treaties with the United States had been unanimously approved of by the Congress. Monte video was peaceable; the fever had entirely disappeared, and the coffee market was still high.

Captain Downing, commander of the American squadron on the coast of Brazil, has written a letter in vindication of the conduct of Commodore Coe. who, it will be recollected, was charged with dishonorably surrendering the fleet under his command -then blockading Buenos Ayres-to the enemy. We give the letter eisewhere.

in the trial of John Doscher for the murder of Patrick McNulty, which was concluded in the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict of "Not guilty-justifiable hamiside."

The revenue cutter Jefferson Davis put into Charleston yesterday dismasted.

The steamship America sailed from Boston for Liverpool yesterday, with sixty-six passengers] and nearly half a million of specie.

We are momentarily expesting the arrival of later news from Europe, and also from California. The new schooner Sovereign of the Seas with a cargo of pig iron, coal, and groceries, went ashore

probably prove a total loss. The cargo was insured in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of this city. For want of space we are compelled to omit the lecture, which we have in type, of Mr. W. W. Anderson, on the " Life and Writings of Burns," and also that of Rev. Henry Giles on "Books." For the same reasons the publication of the proceedings of

on a reef near Beaver Island, Lake Erie, and will

the Hudson County (N. J.) Bible Society is postponed. The thirtieth abniversary of the Hebrew Benevolent Society took place last evening, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. We shall give a full report

to merrow. On our inside pages may be found the details of the latest news from Mexico; interesting letters from Arkansas and Missouri, Court Reports, Theatri cal and Musical, Mining, Commercial, and Monetary

Intelligaece, &c., &c. In the classification of members of Congress in vesterday's paper. Mr. Oliver, of the Yates district. was put down as a free soiler. This was incorrect.

Judge Oliver is an out-and-out national democrat. The Court of General Sessions adjourned yester day for the term, after having disposed of some two hundred cases. The greater part of yesterday was occupied by the court in passing sentence on the us offenders who had been tried and found guilty of the charges for which they were indicted. These offences comprised the various orders of crime known to our criminal law-manslaughter, highway

robbery, burglary, larceny, fergery, & Levi | Weeks, a young man, found guilty of highway robbery, committed in Third av nue, was sentenced by the court to ten years imprisonment in the State prison, being the minimum punishment awarded by the statute. It does appear strangely anomalous that a criminal, undeniably guilty of murder, and under aggravated circumstances, should escape with the comparatively trivial punishment of two or three years imprisonment, as we have seen a few days since the Court of Over and Terminer, and that one whose offence was certainly of a lighter grade should incur such an unequalty severe sentence. However, such is but another instance of the glorious uncertainty of the law.

Assistant Aldermen Baker and McConkey resumed the investigation of the charges made against Chief Engineer Carson yesterday afternoon. Mr. Abrabam Van Ness was recalled and Mr. McGowan continued his cross-examination, which was not con cluded when the committee adjourned the further hearing to Monday next, at 3 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Foster delivered his second lecture on geological agencies, causes of changes and means of observation, in the Methodist Episcopal church in Greene street, yesterday evening, and illustrated his remarks by charts and symbols. The andience was not numerous, but those present seemed to be greatly entertained by the scientific research of the reverend gentleman.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen last evening concurred with the Board of Aldermen in appropriating the old tea room to the use of Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, for business purposes; also, in the appropriation of \$7,650 for the nanufacture of five additional fire engines, to be aided to the present force.

The Meeting of Congress - Duties of New Members.

A few days hence Congress will again be assembled at the Capitol. Two-thirds of its members will make their début in Congressional life. Many of them, we doubt not, will go to Congress full of bright hopes and honest intentions. Not a few will resolve to postpone considerations of private ambition to the great duty of serving their country well and truly. Some will resolutely determine to set their faces against the system of corruption which the last few years have naturalized at Washington. Many will congratulate themselves on their earnest desire to perform the business set before them conscientiously, and to oppose waste of time in fruitless, pointless debate. There will be others, of course. who will go to Washington with mouths and pockets alike gaping--who will insist upon occupying whole days in uttering rhodomontade, for no earthly purpose except to see their names in the newspapers---who will place their votes in the auctioneer's hands, to be knocked down to the highest bidder; to whom the good of the country, the national honor, and the interests of their constituents, will be matters of equal indifference; and who, like the indiscreet gentleman whose letter went the rounds of the papers a short while since, will be grateful for their election, solely because it enables them to make so many thousand dollars a month. To this latter class, we have nothing to say. The most scathing censure would be lost upon them. They are hardened to contumely, and in every sense beneath notice. It is to the former category---the men whose intentions are as yet pure, whose motives are honest and conduct would be upright---that we would offer a few remarks on their approaching duties

And in the first place, we would earnestly warn them against pledging themselves to be bound by the decisions of caucus meetings. It is perhaps necessary in certain cases that private assemblages of members should be held, in order to ensure unity of action among men of like minds; but unanimity gained at the cost of private freedom of action is really not a gain, but a loss, to the State. No member has a right to make away with his own opinion, or to hand over his conscience to the keeping of others. He or salutary. It is no excuse for him to say, in defence of a vote which his conscience disapproves, that he had agreed to follow the bidding of others. He was not elected for any such purpose. It was, in fact, because he was deemed a man of sufficient sense and discretion to be able to judge for himself, that he was sent to Congress. We therefore trust that all the new members should they think fit to attend caucus meetings. will still retain their indefeasible right of private judgment, and will not hesitate to oppose the measures determined on in caucus, should they deem them detrimental to the real welfare of the country. They will do well to follow the example that will be set them in this respect by Mr. Cutting, who goes to Congress "a free man, with his tongue unfettered, able to speak of men and things in such terms and sense as they deserve."

At the opening of Congress, the new members will find themselves at sea, without buoy or landmark. It will be quite impossible to attach any definite signification to the old party names. We doubt if any one could define the words "whig" or "democrat" at the present day. Both party appellations have assumed so wide a signification as to trench materially on each other; and moreover, the solits in both are now so vast that the parent faction is overwhelmed and lost sight of in its children. Members will do well to forget all the old party lines, and to vote as though no such bodies as whigs and democrats had ever existed. They cannot, in fact, act otherwise. There is no question that could divide the House into the two old factions. Whigs and democrats cannot help overleaping the eld barriers, and mingling tumultuously together, during the first few days of the session. As soon as order is restored, members will be found to have silently ranged themselves in two opposite factions-the one supporting, the other opposing the administration. They may assume what names they please; but practically, one will be the Cabinet party, and the other the opposition party. Into one or other of these, all members who do not wish to neutralize their own influence will be compelled sooner, or later, to full. It is, therefore, of the highest imporance that the points of principle that will constitute the issue between these two parties hould be clearly laid down and thoroughly un-

They can be inferred from a very brief statement of facts. The true position of the Cabiact must be evolved not from the amertions of its members, but from its acts. By those acts it must be judged. What are they?

It has uniformly acted on the principle that the public offices were the legitimate reward of political services rendered to the party during the election, and has always regarded personal character and fitness as secondary and insignificant qualifications for office. It has assumed that a code of rules adopted by a parcel of

spoils seekers at Baltimore, and styled the Baltimore platform, was the cause of Pierce's triumph, and ought to be the guide of his Cabinet; totally forgetting that his success was due to the moral sentiment of the people on the Compromise question, and that that, and that only should be the corner stone of his policy. It has appointed to office freesoilers and abolitionists, in defiance of principle, pledges and patriotism. It has departed from the universal practice of its predecessors, overstepped its own powers, and violated the rights of the States, by interfering openly in State elections. This it has done in four cases. In three out of the four, its interference has been on behalf of traitors. In New York it took part with the Van Buren free soilers against the friends of the Union. In Mississippi, it procured the defeat of Gov. Foote, one of the fathers of the Compromise, and threw the State into the hands of the State rights anti-Compromise men. In Georgia, it interfered with a like aim and a like result. It succeeded in bringing about the rejection of Cobb, and the election of men pledged to McDonald, late President of the Nashville Disunion convention. and once secessionist candidate for Governor.

The members of Congress who approve these acts and this policy will constitute the Cabinet party. Those who recognise a higher motive in politics than a hunger for prey-who think that foreign ministers should be selected for their experience, wisdom, and talent-who cannot sanction the rewarding of avowed foes to the Union-who adhere to the old doctrine forbidding the federal government to interfere in State elections - who set their faces alike against Northern abolitionists and Southern secessionists-will comprise the congressional opposition. There is no difficulty in choosing between the two.

The first few days of the session will not probably be marked by any event of political significance. It is impossible to predicate anything with certainty on the subject of the Speakership. All the candidates in the field belong to the same party, and it is very difficult to estimate the chances of each. Personal friendships will probably sway a majority of the votes. A Speaker elected, one of the first questions that will come up will probably be the recent interference of the Cabinet in the State elections. On this debate the position of members will be defined. We shall then be enabled to see how many men are willing to sacrifice the rights of the States from which they come, and how many, faithful to the spirit of the constitution and the traditions of our ancestors, will boldly stand forth and characterise the tyranny recently exercised in New York, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Georgia, in the terms it deserves. By this time every man will be known.

MR. FORNEY AND THE CLERKSHIP.-Letters from Washington positively state that Mr. Forney will obtain the post of Clerk of the House of Representatives. We cannot believe it; nor shall we cease to proclaim that both this rumor and that which imputes to the President habits of intimacy with Forney, are vile fabrications. until the fact of his installation proves that we are in the wrong.

We are not personally opposed to Mr. For ney. We believe that he is an amiable man in private life, enjoying a moderate share of goodwill from his fellows. We are given to understand that he is well fitted to discharge the duties of Clerk, and have no reason to doubt the fact. But there are in this matter higher considerations than thoughts of private amiability, or even capacity for public station. The honor of the American people is entitled to be considered in all the acts of government. It should, in fact, outweigh every other consideration; and where it stands alone opposed to the claims of official experience, private amiability, is sent to Congress to take counsel on the pub. a convivial turn of mind and other social relic business, and is bound by his duty to his coa- commendations, those who truly love their port any measure which he may deem injurious ling its dictates. This doctrine is not the less true because it has been of late years disregarded both at Mashington and in other parts of the count. General Pierce is not exonerated from the obligations it imposes, because men who have been convicted of grievous offences against morality and honor have still continued to maintain a certain position in political society. On the contracy, the very fact that the moral tone of political circles has de-generated, imperatively requires some energetic action on his part, to restore our national character to its former standing. The disregard paid to the moral principle by the political leaders at Washington, is fast breeding a general contempt for our government among respectable men. Should it continue to prevail, politicians must expect to be excluded from the society of men of honor; and, whatever talent they may possess, they must look forward boldly to be shunned, as individuals engaged in a disreputable calling. Nor is the knowledge of the disgrace confined to our own country. Foreigners as well as Americans are eye-witnesses of the indifference with which moral turpitude is regarded in our political circles, and soon learn to consider the trait as a national characteristic. They do not distinguish between the cliques who monopolise newspapers and public offices, and the great mass of citizens who take no part in politics; and secing that in the former the most disgraceful conduct involves neither moral reprobation nor, material injury, they conclude, naturally enough, that there is a general laxity of principle and indifference to right and wrong among the people at large. This inference is rapidly gaining ground abroad. A stain is being fastened on our character as one of the great family of nations, and if means are not taken to correct the impressions of past errors, it will be indelibly fixed upon us for all time.

We know of nothing that would be more likely to strengthen the unfavorable opinion we have mentioned than Mr. Forney's appointment as Clerk. The President cannot be unaware of his antecedents. He cannot but know-what everybody else knows-that this man Forney tried to ruin a lady's character. by endeavoring to suborn a third party to extort from an actor an admission, while in liquor, that he had been her paramourthat he did this for another man-and that the way in which he did it will leave a strong impression on most people's minds that he did not undertake the vile task from motives of disinterested friendship. Lest these matters should have escaped the President's memory, we again republish an extract from Mr. Forney's letter to George Roberts, which was put in as evidence on the Forrest trial:-

On this evidence, with the other confirmatory proofs, he (Forrest) intends applying to our legislature for a divorce, but you are now in a position to serve him in a manner hencer will forget. The person who woote to Mrn. F., and in whose company she was detected, is George Jamisson, now playing at New Orleans. If you don't know him, you can, as the editor of a leading daily paper, soon make his acquaintance. What Forrest now desires to clinch the nail, is to chiefn in some way an admission from

m. I named you to him as a safe, steady, and in then induce him, either in your presence or in company, to assist, as a thing to be proud of, his connection with Mrs. F. He is fend of a glass, and possibly, in a converted most, night become communicative. No harm will come to him; he is game too small for Forrest, and any admission he may make may be important only as aiding an injured man in getting relieved from a hateful bond. Can you manage this thing, my friend? It will require skill and caution, and if successful will warmly eadear you to Forrest. He is nearly crany at the idea of being placed in his present position but he will spend half he is work to be relieved from it. This matter must be kept secret. Above all, do not name me in connection with it. Excuse me for troubling you in regard to it. My ardent at it chment to glorious Forrest must be my excuse. Now, won't you help to relieve him?

It would help in the matter, probably, to know that John Green, the actor, now in New Orleans, is the warm friend of Forrest, and may know Jamieson well. You can use your own discretion in letting him know the facts, and inveks his aid.

Does any well informed man believe for a moment that if a public officer in England or France had written such a letter, and it had been published, he could have retained his office for a month? Why, in a week the crushing weight of public odium would have forced him to resign, and hide himself in some obscure retreat, where contemptuous curses could not reach him. And as to supposing that the British House of Commons or the French Assembly could, under any circumstances, elect to a post of honor or trust an individual who had written such a letter as the above, the idea is utterly preposterous. Such a man would have been

scouted from society from one end of the coun-

try to the other; and a ministry that would

have ventured to protect him would have run some risk of sharing his fate. For in England to-day, as it was in France before the Empire, custom requires that a candidate for popular favor or public honors

should not only be well suited to discharge the duties of his post, but should possess, in all respects, an unblemished private character. The highest talents have invariably failed to redeem the lack of the latter requisite. It is asserted that the contrary is the case in Washington. We doubt, without directly denying the assertion. We shall decide finally on its truth or falsehood when Forney's case is disposed of. It will serve admirably to test whether or no there be any such thing as regard for moral

principle in the capital of the United States.

PROPOSED RECEPTION OF JOHN MITCHEL, THE

IRISH EXILE.-We were presented yesterday with a requisition, signed by a number of politicians throughout the city, and headed by the Mayor, proposing a grand demonstration on the arrival of John Mitchel, the Irish exile in this city, which is expected to take place a few days nence. If the signatures to that requisition had been composed of respectable persons in private life-honest mechanics, bard-working people, Catholics or Protestants-we should certainly have placed our name among them; but we cannot consent to have our name disgraced by being placed in a list of the mere politicians of the day-a class of citizens whom we consider to be one of the greatest curses to American society that can exist. Yet we are in favor of a powerful demonstration for the reception of John Mitchel, as we were in favor of a similar reception to Kossuth, to Meagher, and to other exiles who may occasionally honor us with their presence. It is a very natural sentiment in the American people to feel a sympathy towards the popular exiles of other lands. We hope, however, that the respect w.ich the peoole of this city purpose to pay John Mitchel will not turn his head, as it did that of Kossuth. but rather that it may have the same sober and sensible effect upon him which we are glad to have observed has always marked the modest career of Thomas Francis Meagher. Loud professions of democracy and terrible enunciations of sympathy are all very well at certain exciteable periods; but good practical common sense will stand the test of all weathers and all

change of public feeling. TEETOTALISM-ITS PROGRESS .- It is generally ceded that the recent elections Maryland, and Wisconsin, have exhibited a triumph in tectotalism. That is to say, amid the confusion of parties in all these States, a majority of both branches of the several legislatures have been elec ed favorable to the establishment of a Maine law, or tectotalism, or temperance. If such are the results of the election. we trust that the several legislatures will proceed at once to pass the measures in question, in order to test their practicability and efficacy, as a social and moral system, in the several States mentioned. The prevalence of the tectotal cause during the last few years, is somewhat remarkable. Undoubtedly there has been, during the last twenty years, a great increase of intemperance in various parts of the Northern States: more, we believe, than in the Southern States. Any radical change that may decrease intemperance, and introduce better habits, would be hailed as something desirable. But of all other places in want of temperance habits. we think that Washington is the worst; and we trust and hope that President Pierce will not overlook the teetotal cause in the several recommendations he may put into his message at the opening of the session of Congress.

CHEAP EDITORS.—Senator Brooks intimates in his smiable way, that George Law could have purchased both the editors of the Evening Post -poet and politician alike-for the sum of one hundred dollars, but that he did not think the goods, in the present state of the newspaper market, were worth the money. Perhaps Senator Brooks is not far wrong. George Law is shrewd business man. He knows the value of money, and no doubt, the price of editors. If a hundred dollars be more than the worth of wo such distinguished journalists, at the present era, with all the influx of California and Australia gold, it would seem that editors are the only article that has not been enhanced in value by the recent discovery, and the production of the precious metals

THE WOMEN AT IT AGAIN .- The famous race of human beings who sometimes wear the petticoat, but oftener sport the breeches, called the women's rights people, intend to hold a convention at Rochester, in this State, on the 30th instant. All the great leaders of the cause have signed a document and convoked the assembly. They propose to examine again the whole subject of woman's rights and woman's wrongs, and the slavery which women have to submit to by the present system of society. They intend to apply to the Legislature next ssion for some action on the part of that body in the way of granting their political rights.

Board of County Canvassers. board met yesterday at 12 o'elock. Aldermar n book the chair, and eight members answered to

The board met yesterday at 12 o stor.
COMPTON book the chair, and eight members answered to
their names,
Alderman Frisher canvassed the State and County tickets of the Ninth word. The Second and Third wards were
also carvassed by their respective representatives. There
were no errors discovered in the returns from either of
the above wa ds.
Alderman Compton moved that when the Board adjourn,
the adjournment should be to 11 o'clock on Thursday.
Alderman Stransvart thought that Teanksgiving day
should be observed; but the law requiring this body to
meet from day to day, it was agreed to meet on Thursday
at 11 e'clock A. M.
On metion, the Board adjourned.

The first representation of Mr. Dion Bourcleault's new comedy of "The Fox Hunt," or "Don Quixote the Second," took place last evening at this house. It was a decided success, which was mainly owing to the spirited dialogue and the clever bon mots distributed throughout the piece. The plot is neither striking nor original. Laura St. Leger, a romantic young lady, daughter of a London Crosus, (a fresh edition of Dombey,) falls in love with an actor samed Haughty. The father, anxious to break off an attachment so galling to his pride, visits Haughty, confesses his design, and throws himself on his mercy. The actor happens to be married and separated from his wife; he has, therefore, but few objections to offer, and consents to visit St. Leger and try to cure the lady of her passion. He is further strengthened in this purpose by the knowledge that an intimate friend of his -Capt. Reckless, of the dragoous-is really in love with laura. Scarcely has he entered St. Leger's drawingroom when he meets-his wife-Mrs. Haughty and a rather embarrassing scene occurs between the two Meanwhile, Laura has two other lovers on hand. One is a sort of a Chatband-and a very fair copy in some respects -a hypocritical Tartuffe, who has committed all sorts of crimes under the name of Silas Croker, and now seeks a competency with the hand of Miss Laura, under the respectable cognomen of Twining. The ether is the famous Captain Reckless, who, to use his own words, "has not a guines in the world-never was out of debt in his life-is going to the devil as fast as the fair sex can carry him, and is altogether the last man in the world that Miss Laura should think of." Strange to say, both are pursued by the Sheriff's officers-the latter for debt, on a telerably clear case of assumpsit-the former for divers crimes, but unfortunately with evidence calculated to ensure a con viction. William Link, Junior, of the Bow street rolice. has, however, sworn to "trap" him; though, as may be seen from the following extract, he is by no means confl dept of success:--

It so happens, however, that Croker, alias Twining, is at this moment keeper of a wild Indian, whom he exhibits, by way of stimulating the charity of the benevolent and pressing upon them the necessity of exertions for the sonto assume the costume and take the place of the Indian, and thus insinuates bimself into the confidence of Croker. The latter, hearing that St. Leger has £50,000 in his study, sets fire to the house, and makes away with the money, which he encloses in a pocketbook, and, as he fancies, drops in a well, tied to a stick. We are totally at a loss to explain how or why Link happens at that identical moment to be in the well. But he is there, the pocketbook falls on his nose, and he secures it.

Meanwhile the love threads are satisfactorily unwound. Haughty and his wife have become reconciled. Laura's romantic heart has been touched by the heroic sacrifice of Captain Reckless, who assumes the disguise of a lackey to be rear her. Old Mr. St. Leger is utterly disgusted at his daughter's penchant for this second adventurer, when the fire takes place. His house is destroyed, and worse than all, all his fortune-£50,000-disappears, or is con susped in the fire. He is a ruined man. Mabel Haughty to console him. Haughty proffers aid: even his petulent daughter Laura flies to his knees and promises duty and affection; but St. Leger, after quoting Dombey, without acknowledgment, for a few instants, is Dombey, without acknowledgment, for a few instants, is about to relapse into despondency, when Link pops his head out of the well. He has the joint, and will remedy all, when Croker returns for his pocket book. Link selzes him. But Tartuffe-Chatband is not so easily caught. He accuses Link of being the thief, and calls on him to produce the pocketbook as evidence. Strange to say, however, our clorical friend, in his agitation, has mistaken one pocketbook for another, and dropped the wrong one into the well. He is thus caught in his own trap, and carried off by the triumphant Link. Captain Reckless marries Laura and the play ends as all such plays should.

plays should.

We have alluded in the course of the above sketch to plays should. We have alluded in the course of the above sketch to the resemblance between some of the characters and the beroes of well known novels. But we have yet a more glaring plagiarism to notice. The story of Haughty and Laura is taken from teel life of a well known English actor, whose name it is perhaps unnecessary to mention. It was appropriated by a French vantevilist—M. Benney, we helieve—and wrenght up into a comedy, which was produced at Paris some eighteen months ago, under the little of "Salityan." The coincidence is unfortunate. Mr. Bourcicault would have overcome the impression it is calculated to produce more readily had be taken measures to prevent his name being mentioned on the play bills as the author of "Don Canar de Farsn." "Used by, "&o., which, as everyone knows were written by French authors. We are grateful to Mr. Bourcicault for coming here to produce his plays; but we entreat of blim not to remind us too painfully of our ignorance, by allowing such statements to be printed on the bills of his place. Sr. Lucen-I have taken the liberty of calling-a-upon

or. Like H. - Inave taken the liberty of calling -a-upon you, Mr. Mordant, without the ceromony of an introduction, which, a-from me to vou-a-I presume-a-was unsecessary. I am told that in your sphere of litte-you have obtained—a-acettain celebity. You hear a high character for honor, generosity and goodness; and it is said that had your talenta-a-been directed to more respectable objects—a-you would have been an ornament to society.

Monnary—Was it or regret that you could not honor my with your acquaintance, that you have favored me with this visit.

cisis." Er Leoun—I had apother object. Mordonn—Your time, sir, is no doubt valuable! Er, Legen—How much may you make in a year by your

Fr. I sours—How much may you make in a year by your profession.

Fr. Lagra—Pardon the abruptness of my question. What at first—a might appear—a—

Mondant—impertinent.

Fr. Lagra—Home (Aside) A vulgar person: (Aloud.)

Will you permit me to be can'id with you?

Mondant—I have beard that, in America, you actors make lary a sum of money. If you will instantly start for that country! will give you a thousand pounds.

Mondant—Are you the manager of a theatre?

Sr. Lagra—I—I—Do I look like anything of the sort! I know mothing about theatres. I never enter such places. I deprecate all public ammagnets.

Mondant—Aven indulge perhaps in private theatricles at hope?

So E. S. Lugar.—What do you mean, Mr. Mordant?

Sr. Lugar.—Uhat do you mean, Mr. Mordant?

Monumer.—I mean, sir, that persons who affect to despise out nature generally actors themselves on the stage of so-inty-modern before, who live by the very fellies of second which we ristonle—for we delight to take the bread out of the month of cent, and to ring numerically that false confit hyporiey. But to business—How can I serve you?

Sr. Lucar.—Why do you think that the object of my visit was to demand a cervice?

was to demand a corrier.

Most of demand a corrier.

Most of the corrier of the corresponding to the corr

MODERANT—Alyour (nviest convenience, if you please, Sr. Liegen—Mr. Morghant, did you ever read the fable of he Hen and the neuse! MODERANT—The toolle submal enmoshed in a net was respectly used to dustrious tooth of the vermin. Sr. though—The Hon had a daughter. MODERANT—In applying to whose paw in marriage the retorned nibles mes an untimely fate.

Sr. Liegen—An occuliant moral:

or, Learne-An excellent meral; Mornast-Admirable.
Sr. Learne-Mr. Mordant, you ; politics of those a tonis.
Mornast-Which is the Hon!
Sr. Learne-I am.
Mornast-Oh!
Sr. Learne-Oh! irable! Mordant, you and I are la the relative

Monnastr-Oh:

Sr. Luarn-I have a daughter-my only child-you may imagine how my heart is bound up in her, when I tell you that she is the only being to whom I can leave my colored

Monnany-You can there are calculate your feelings to poner. Excellent ben mots abound throughout, and drew on the house constantly last evening. We have seldom

Excellent ben mots abound throughout, and drew down the home constantly last evening. We have seliom heard a more amusing come dy

The acting was excellent. Burton was inimitable as Link. Fisher, could he but get rid of Mar Costigan's accent, would be all that one could wish Jordan made no faults. Johnson did the conventional Tartuffs very creditably. Finally, the ladies, Miss Robertson and Miss Raynoad, especially the former, earned the applause they received.

After the curtain fell, Mr. Burton came forward and made a speech, in which he alluded to the fact of his having produced upwards of a hundred plays from native American authors, and informed the audience that he had spentaneously paid Mr. Burcicault twice the amount he had asked for his play.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN MITCHEL BY MR. BRADY.-The agent of

Mr. Brady at San Francisco, has sent on, by the last steamer, a daguerrectype of John Mitchel, taken at that city, from which Mr. Brady, with his usual spirit, is about t publish a lithograph portrait. It is now in the hands of he artist, and will be out by the time Mr. Mitchel is here. We have seen the daguerrectype, which is of a highly intellectual cast, and at the same time combining an expression of great firmness. We are assured by those who have seen the original that it is a good likeness. It may, therefore, be safely calculated that a first rate portrait will be produced. Mr. Brady stands at the head of the profession as a daggerreotypist, and the community are indebted to him for very valuable historical portraits, which would have been lost to the public but for his enterprise. Calboun, Scott, Taylor, Fenimore Cooper, Bucharan, Polk, Pierce, and a host of others, have sat for him. From his daguerreotype of Calhoun the first artists of Europe and this country have produced fine portraits in oil painting. These dagnersectypes, which may be seen at his gallery, speak for themselves—the superior character and quality of his likenesses have been recognized by the best judges. An excellent portrait of John Mitchel may

News from South America.

SIX DAYS LATER PHOM RIO JANEIRO AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—ARRIVAL OF THE HON. MR.

elipper ships Union, Capt. B. Buxton, and Seaman's Pride, Capt. Mayo, arrived last night from Rio Janeiro.
By them we have received files of the Jornal do Comercio, and letters, to the 17th October, and from Buenou Ayres and Montevideo to the 2d and 4th of that month.

The Hon. Robt. C. Schenck, late American Minister Plent potentiary to Brazil, came home in the Union. The many political and personal friends of Mr. S. will be pleased to hear of his return safely and in good health to his native land. We understand that Mr. S. will proceed to Wash ington in a few days, to make report and explanations to the President and Secretary of State, in relation to the important treaties he has assisted to conclude with the Argentine Confederation, securing perpetually the free navigation of the River de la Plata and its great tributaries and against which Buenes Ayres has protested.

Mr. John Hitchcock, of Newcastle, Me., late first officer, of the ship Seaman's Bride, died on the passage.

The Jornal do Comercio, of the 17th October, contains

an official account of the ceremonies at the Imperial Palace of San Cris'oval, on the occasion of our late Minister, Mr. Schenek, taking leave of the court, and the presentation of Mr. Trousdale, the new Minister of the United States, which took place on the 8th ult. The Emperor's replies to the two gentlemen are of very imperial brevity.

To Mr. Schenck he said:—
It affords me great pleasure to express to you the high appreciation which I have always entertained of the manner in which you have borne yourself during your mission.
In answer to Mr. Trousdale, His Majesty said:—

I thank much my good friend the President of the United Stater, for this new proof of his friendship; and I hope Mr. Trousdale, that your mission will contribute as much as that of your predecessor has done to strengthen mor and more the relations of good understanding which hap pily exist between our two countries. Senhor Lead, the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires to Par guay, had arrived at Rio on the 15th October, having be

ordered off by the President of Paraguay, on account alleged insulting remarks made by him about that fig-tionary. It was not known -hat course the Braziliagoernment would take in reference to this quarrel. When the Union sailed, cottee at Rio Janeiro westli

high. Washed, 6|400; superior, 5|100 to 5|2/; first good, 4 900 a 5 000; first regular, 4 700 a 4 80 second good, 4 500 a 4 600; second ordinary, 4 209 a 400. The fever had entirely disappeared, there ot having

been a case in the city or harbor for three weks before the Union sailed and but little sickness of ar sort. Our advices from the Argentine Contedersion are that the Constituent Congress of the other thirted provinces exclusive of Buenos Ayres, which still stads was still in sersion at Santa Fe. They hd refused to accept the resignation of Gen. Urquiza as rovisional Director. The election for President and Vie President under the new constitution was appointed † take place on the 20th of this month. It was said Urquza would undoubtedly be elected President, and probaly either Senor Ca-

millor Senor Zuvaria Vice President Senor Camill was one of the plenpotentiaries appointed by Urquiza to conclude the treades for the free navigation of the rivers; Zuvaria is the President of the Con-

stituent Congress.

The Congress of the thirteen provinces had unanimously approved the treaties with the United States made by Urquiza. The seat of the confederation has been stablished for

the present at Parana, which is in the profince of Entre Rios, on the river, opposite Santa Fe. All was quiet at Montevideo, under the precisional government established by Gen. Pacheco and hs associate

but President Giro, who had been deposed was still in the harbor, in a French man of war, on burd of which he had sought refuge at the revolution in Aigust. City Intelligence.

New York Bulk Rockert.—It was M. Rissell Thayer, Esq., of Philadelphia, who delivered one of the addresses before the New York Bible Society on Monlay evening. The name of the speaker was incorrectly given by our

The students of the Free Academy will play a match at cricket on the Red House ground, Harlem, in Friday, if the weather permits

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—We understand this establishment will be kept open for visiters today. Hundreds whose business will not allow them to enter this place at any other time, will take advantage of this holiday to pay their respects to this great collection of the world's industry.

Police Intelligence.
THE ALLEGED PORGED DEAFT CASE ON THE HAMIL-

Before Justice Stuart. Yesterday the argument of counsel in the case of Daniel W. Van Aermann P. W. Sawin, and John W. Abeli

Daniel W. Van Aernam P. W. Sawin, and John W. Abell, jointly charged with fraudulently mating a draft, purporting to be made by the cashier of the Hamilton Exchange Bank, Ramilton, Madison county, New York, for the sum of \$5,000, which draft was cashiered by the agent of the Branch Bank of Montreal, at Brantford, Carada West—the details of which have already been unblished—was commesced. Mr. Edwards, counsel for the prosecution, in his argument to the Court, introduced a number of legal authorities in support of his theory for the detention of the defendants on the charge of longery.

Mr. Gluten, in reply, on the part of the defendants, and more particularly in behalf of Mr. Abell, contended that, in the first place, no foregrey existed, as the draft in and more particularly in behalf of Mr. Abell, contended that, in the first place, no forgery existed, as the draft in question was null and void upon its face, and therefore no charge of forgery can be predicated upon it:— The Hamilton Exchange Bank is an individual bank, or-

south the second of an a second control of an a second cons, or individual banker store of an act passed April By white so of an act passed April By white the business of banking, usatly passed, amendatory there be cranised, shall be banks of a starting of individual banks of a starting of individual banks to the location specified in the larged April 18, 1825, herein behave, if this bank, as testified in Madison to Grome county, in question, then it had no acc. It was necessary, after the bank snew. The nist the dark of the bank snew. The nist the large of the large of

tailed.

The argument of Mr. Nelson on the part of Van Aernam, is jet to be heard, and the Court wook a recess until Saturday for that purpose.

A Charge of Grand Larceny,—Officer Bogart, of the Tenth ward police, yesterday arrested a young mancalled.

nam, is yet to be heard, and the Court took a recess until Saturday for that pumpers.

A Charge of Grand Larceny,—Officer Bogart, of the Tenth ward police, yesterday arrested a young min called Peter hayle, charged with stealing a gold stad and \$92 in money, form the possession of Afred R. Hutfield, of will liamburg. It seems that while the complainant was walking through the Bowery, he had his pocket picked, and on the person of the accured the stud and so 50 of the stolen money were found. He acknowledged his guilt, and Justice Wood committed him to prison for trail.

Charge of Freud on an Emigrant.—Officer Bell, of the Mayor's office, yesterday arrested an emigrant barding house keeper, named Patrick Egan, residing at No. 113 Greenwich street, on a warrant issued by Justice Sogart, wherein the accured stands charged, on the oath of Sargart Foley, a poor Irish woman, with defrauding her out of \$15, by selling har a spurious tloket, purporting to secure her a passage to \$5. Louis. The money was all the woman had, and she is now under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration. Eagan is not a licensed forwarder, and had so right to sell genuine tickets, much less spurious ones. The magistrate held the accused to hall in the sum of \$509, to answer the charge.

A Charge of Emigration. Eagan is not a licensed forwarder, and had so right to sell genuine tickets, much less spurious ones. The magistrate held the accused to hall in the sum of \$509, to answer the charge.

A Charge of Emigration.—Officer Rue, of the lower Pelice Court, yeaterday arrested an elderly mu named Gifeon Meade, recontly a clerk in the cloth store of Georgo McCord & Co. No. 73 William street, on a charge of having embezzled from the store, the property of his employers, twenty one vest patterns and nine yards of oassimere, valued in all at \$55.50. It is also alleged that the accused was taken before Justice Begart, who committed him to prison for examination. Some few years ago the accused was taken before Justice Begart, who committed him to

DR. NATHANDEL T. SCHHEILAND, a member elect of the Texas Home of Representatives, died at the rancho of Las-Animas, eighty miles from Brownsville, on the 27th ult., of yellow fever. Dr. S. was on his way to Austin when